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72ND YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. COMFORT & MILLER. New Stock. PRIME BUTTER. Comfort & Miller.

THE LEADING PERFUME. DREXELS' COLOGNE. FRAGRANT & LASTING. PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

NOAH WALKER & Co. CLOTHES AND MERCHANDISE. 109 AND 111 N. BALTIMORE STREET. BALTIMORE, MD.

BETHANY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Gettysburg, Pa. SECOND ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN September 16, 1889.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. I took Cold, I took Sick. I take My Meals. I take My Rest.

Choice Miscellaneous. Farmer John. House for the Farmer. Arrived this morning...

THE SPEAKER REDUCED. EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE. McCORMACK OFFERED TO RESIGN HIS SEAT...

LOCAL HISTORY. [The following is copied from the original by our friend, John G. Bruckner, Esq., and we print it of interest to many of the Compiler's readers.]

Disorder of the Kidneys. For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

W. S. DUTRA. BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers for sale a large tract of land...

ROBBERS' ROAD. Why, look, some thirty years ago, when our Golden State was in a condition of lawlessness...

NEW ROUTE PROPOSED. THE C. & P. R. R. TO BE PARALLEL TO THE OLD ROUTE TO WILLIAMSPORT.

What Stanley Discovered. "Just about three years ago, while lecturing in New England, a message came from under the sea bidding me hasten and take a commission to relieve John Paul at Wake Island."

Shamed to Death. A RUSSIAN NUBIENSIAN (KURDISH, FLORENCE AND DRIVES TO SIBERIA).

VINEGAR BITTERS. It is not a vile green drink made of rum, pear juice, or refuse liquor, sweetened with sugar...

PUBLIC SALE. ON THURSDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1890, the undersigned, intending to quit the practice of law...

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TEACHERS' NORMAL SCHOOL. THIS sixth annual session will open in the public school building at Gettysburg, Pa., on MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1890...

VINEGAR BITTERS. THE ONLY NON-ALCOHOLIC VEGETABLE MEDICINE PUT UP IN LIQUID FORM.

THE HARRISBURG PATRIOT. All the News from the State Capital. THE HARRISBURG PATRIOT, published every day...

Various small advertisements and notices on the far right margin.

THE Republican machine in Ohio is in a bad way. The investigation into the ballot-box forgery will bury Boss Foraker out of sight; the contest started by Luskman, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has been abandoned, his friends insisting that he is not ready to undertake the utterly foolish from the start; the two canoes caught by death in the Legislature have been filled by the election of Democrats with increased majorities; and now there is danger that in re-electing the State for Congress the Democrats may overrule the present Legislature, which gives the Democrats only five certain districts out of the twenty-one. The Republican leaders are sick and fear a dose of their own medicine. It would be ugly, but not unduly so.

REPUBLICAN members of Congress from the South, and others from close quarters in the North, have been greatly worried by the partisan tyranny of Speaker Reed. That it will have a tendency to solidify the Democrats and give them more than represented by the public, all but fools can see. Mr. McCoo, of Hagerstown, Md., has shown no little humor with Reed.

Two heavy wooden manufacturers in Philadelphia went by the board the other day, the duty on wool having made their business a losing one. A thousand work people are thrown out of employment. How long is this one-sided and crushing tariff policy of the Republicans to continue?

DURING last week 3,700 head of cattle on the foot were shipped at Baltimore for foreign countries. The steamer Specialist loaded at Baltimore 133,631 bushels of corn for Rotterdam. Are not such shipments needed to help out the market?

GEN. N. P. BANKS, an ex-Speaker of the House at Washington and a parliamentarian of recognized ability, decides against Speaker Reed, although of the same party.

An independent colored Republican club in Lancaster has decided to support Mr. Clark, the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

A colored club in Harrisburg will support the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Dr. J. A. Fritzsche.

THE abuse of the white people of the South by emancipated leaders of the Republican party in Congress, is having the effect of making the black element more impatient and disorderly. Is this patriotism? The question is for the best men in all parties to consider.

THAT Montana has deliberately been stolen by the Republicans is now proven beyond a doubt.

AN investigation by a committee of the three parties, Democrats, Republicans and Prohibition, in Baltimore, failed to find any of the irregularities in the city government charged by the disappointed kickers. The leaders must hereafter adopt some other tune.

IT requires considerable talk about a "home market" for wheat and corn under the long-rotting low prices! Why hasn't a home market been with us all the time?

THE New York Herald publishes an exposure of Quay and his doings which puts the Boss in a very deep hole and leaves him nothing to do but to prosecute; or, if afraid of that, to dismount from the high horse he has taken to riding the last few years.

SETTLERS from South Dakota and Minnesota are now prospecting in Maryland and Virginia for better homes and prospects than they have in the West.

THE State Union Encampment of the G. A. R. met at Shamokin on Tuesday, the Department Commander, John S. Stewart, presiding. The report of the membership in Pennsylvania to be 48,000.

The following officers were elected: Commander, J. T. Denison, Pittsburg; Senior Vice-Commander, J. P. Oster, Shamokin; Junior Vice-Commander, John W. Kern; Council of Administration—A. Levering, Post 10, Philadelphia; Levi W. Shaffer, Post 10, Philadelphia; Wm. Easley, Post 10, Philadelphia; B. L. Myers, Post 10, Philadelphia; John T. Hunter, Post 10, Philadelphia. The National Commander, Gen. Alger, of Michigan, was present and made several speeches. The adjutant, Wm. Spangler, Post Commander, and N. G. Wilson and J. T. Sawyer as delegates, represented Corporal Seely Post, of Gettysburg.

The action of the Battledore Memorial Association with reference to the Confederate Memorial question was sustained.

The next Winter Encampment will be held at Altoona.

THE National Encampment of the Union Veterans Legion will be held at Newark, Ohio, this year. Chief of this war, Sergt. N. G. Wilson representing the Encampment here.

MEETINGS to discuss the Road question were held at Biglerville Feb. 1 and 7. Mr. John Walter chairman and Mr. T. W. Walter secretary. The discussion was opened by Mr. Ismael Garrison, who was followed by Messrs. Gray, Gries, S. Green, Master Boyer, P. F. Busby, C. P. K. Walter, Samuel Hoffman, C. G. Norrell and Wm. E. Kapp. Another meeting will be held Feb. 22nd, at 1 o'clock p. m., when the following points will be considered: "Should we pay our road tax in money or in kind?" "Would it be proper to invest in a road machine?" "Whether or not it would be proper to impose a poll tax?"

ROBERT G. KENDRICK, says "Harrison's selection as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of a newly married couple was a story told about what they should have for dinner the next day. The husband swore he'd have tertrap and the wife vowed she'd have tertrap and cabbage. That," said the comedian, "was the end of the direction of the White House," is cabbage."

JOHN W. HARRINGTON, of the Crowell House, at Greenockville, assigned for the benefit of the creditors of late John W. Barker of Mount Alto, Franklin county.

H. C. GISTLER, of York, has declined the appointment of storekeeper and ginger tendered him by Collector Friday.

TER and end has reached of the Life of Abraham Lincoln in the Century.

MURKIN James H. Jacobs, at Lancaster, has been seven times respited.

WINDOW glass will go up, the Trust having so decided.

Rev. W. M. McSherry, our Lutheran pastor, has resigned his charge, to take effect March 1st, and will enter upon his duties as pastor of Trinity church, at Tinectown, Md., the same day. His services at the Tinectown congregation in a large and desirable one, reporting to the Maryland Synod 1500 members. Mr. McSherry has been the pastor of the Bendersville charge nearly seven years, and during this time has exhibited a high and successful record of attention to his work and achieved notable success. He has brought the charge out of debt and done signal work at Bendersville church, and at St. Paul's, Biglerville, during his tenure of the ministry of the former. The contributions to the benevolent work have been doubled in recent years and his Missionary societies established.

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Just what was expected. Nellie Bly, who made the flying trip around the world, will deliver lectures in the different cities of the country.

A SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION.—Rugs, carpets, and other household goods, are being sold at a low price at the store of J. M. Stover, near the Potomac river, which he proposes planting in peach trees next spring.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Democratic Candidates.

The first ward met at the Globe Inn, Thos. J. Stable president and C. Wm. Troxel, Jr., secretary, and nominated: For Judge, C. Wm. Troxel, Jr.; for Sheriff, James J. Connelley; for Town Council, Samuel Wolf, Martin; Town Council, Samuel Wolf, Martin; for borough ticket, C. Wm. Troxel, Jr., John H. Stable and J. Edward Packer.

The second ward met at the City Hotel, John A. Livers president and M. A. Garvin secretary, and nominated: For Judge, Edgar E. Fisher; for Sheriff, T. W. Weaver; for Town Council, W. T. Ziegler; School Directors, H. M. Elliott, R. D. Culp. Conferees, W. T. Ziegler, John A. Livers and Philip Hoffmann.

The third ward met at the Court-house, G. L. H. Grammer president and W. G. Sheely, Jr., secretary, and nominated: For Judge, Frank R. Stankler; for Sheriff, James J. Connelley; for Town Council, Adm. Erter, Conferees, W. G. Sheely, Jr., Dr. G. E. Decker and John A. Menchey.

The Conferees met afterward and nominated: For Judges, Major H. S. Bunker, Assistant Judges, G. L. Grammer, James J. Connelley, Charles B. Daugherty; Tax Collector, John R. H. Daugherty; High Constable, Cornelius Dougherty.

Democrats owe it to themselves and their party to give their candidates a cordial and solid support. Don't fail in the line of duty!

SALE.—Rev. Dr. H. W. McKnight has purchased from Dr. H. L. Schick the desirable property on the southeast corner of the public square at \$20,000. This purchase made by Dr. McKnight as an investment, and it will no doubt prove a good one. Most of the rooms will be rented for business purposes, Wm. Arch. McClellan, Secy, getting the parlor for a law office.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT.—Professor D. J. Waller, D. D., principal of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction by Governor Wallace.

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From Towsonville.

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HISTORY OF PENSIONS.
AN INTERESTING ESSAY RECENTLY READ BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

A paper of great interest on the subject of "Military and Naval Pensions of the United States" was read by General O. O. Howard, at the last meeting of the Military Service Institution, at its rooms on Governor's Island.

He gave a historical sketch of pension legislation since 1776, making a marked distinction between invalid pensions to widows, and children under 16, of deceased soldiers, and service pensions, to all the survivors of a war or their widows.

After the war of the Revolution, invalid pensions of \$5 a month for total disability were paid to enlisted men, with half pay to officers disabled to the same extent.

Thirty-five years after the close of the war a service pension was granted to the indigent of \$20 per month to officers and \$8 to enlisted men.

The pension law of 1812 was amended in 1815, and the pension of \$5 a month for total disability was raised to \$10 a month.

Two years later, or forty-nine years after the war, this pension was extended to all survivors who had served to the end of the war—the highest pay not to exceed that of a captain.

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The amount of money paid on account of Revolutionary pensions has been about \$25,000,000.

The invalid and widows received the same pensions after the war of 1812 as in the Revolutionary war until 1816, when the pensions of soldiers' widows were increased.

The highest not to exceed \$17—and enlisted men to \$8 per month for total disability. These rates were provided for lesser infirmities.

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In 1878 the conditions of loyalty and marriage were removed, and the pension was raised to \$12 a month for officers and \$8 for enlisted men.

The "widow's" pensions were increased in 1880 to \$12 per month. The service pensions alone for this year have cost \$30,310,256.01.

The Mexican war pensions have been the invalid pensions, and since 1887, thirty-five years after the war, service pensions.

The invalid pensions were at the \$8 rate for enlisted men, and half pay for officers, not exceeding \$30 per month. The cost of the service pensions for this year will be \$13,000,000.

The regular army pensions have been the same as for volunteers with invalid pensions alone in time of peace.

Now there are 122 grades of pensions between \$1 and \$72 per month. The largest number of beneficiaries are at \$4 per month, 69,210; the next largest, 67,142, at \$8.

In the war of the rebellion the volunteers were paid by law the time of enlistment the same pensions enjoyed by the regular army, \$8 per month for enlisted men for total disability, and not to exceed thirty for officers, and less rates for smaller infirmities.

On account of the abundant legislation along the pensioning subject, most cases of great hardship, the old rates of pensions, and the disability of men disabled by the war of the rebellion have of late years been departed from. The gradual lifting up of the disabilities allowed for the various specific disabilities has at last virtually overturned all the regular arrangements.

An instance from a cable gives loss of both hands in 1861, raised from \$8 (or total disability) to \$25, in 1872 to \$31.25, in 1874 to \$50, in 1878 to \$72 and in 1880 to \$100 per month.

Our laws now make a rate of \$8 for total disability, "intermediate rates" of \$12 and \$16, and \$20 for total disability, to perform any manual labor. They give \$20 for a disabled condition requiring the regular aid of another person, and if this amount was asked for before June 16, 1880, it was increased to \$25; but those who have filed their claims since receive but \$20 a month.

There are 1,370 special cases granting pensions to persons not entitled to pensions under the general law. It is evident that great inequalities and consequent injustice have grown out of attempts to remedy existing specific grades and individual misfortunes. Pensions from the rebellion have already cost upward of \$1,000,000,000.

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Agreeing fully with all who are interested in pensions to extend to care those who willfully deserted the service or shirked their duty by any sort of contrivance, I have in this paper called upon our comrades, as in the war, for the highest motives of patriotism.

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Four years later, or forty-nine years after the war, this pension was extended to all survivors who had served to the end of the war—the highest pay not to exceed that of a captain.

The amount of money paid on account of Revolutionary pensions has been about \$25,000,000.

The invalid and widows received the same pensions after the war of 1812 as in the Revolutionary war until 1816, when the pensions of soldiers' widows were increased.

The highest not to exceed \$17—and enlisted men to \$8 per month for total disability. These rates were provided for lesser infirmities.

The first service pension of the war of 1812 was granted in 1871, fifty-seven years after the war. This was \$8 per month to all officers and enlisted men who had served sixty days and to widows who had married before it. Proof of loyalty was required.

In 1878 the conditions of loyalty and marriage were removed, and the pension was raised to \$12 a month for officers and \$8 for enlisted men.

The "widow's" pensions were increased in 1880 to \$12 per month. The service pensions alone for this year have cost \$30,310,256.01.

The Mexican war pensions have been the invalid pensions, and since 1887, thirty-five years after the war, service pensions.

The invalid pensions were at the \$8 rate for enlisted men, and half pay for officers, not exceeding \$30 per month. The cost of the service pensions for this year will be \$13,000,000.

The regular army pensions have been the same as for volunteers with invalid pensions alone in time of peace.

Now there are 122 grades of pensions between \$1 and \$72 per month. The largest number of beneficiaries are at \$4 per month, 69,210; the next largest, 67,142, at \$8.

In the war of the rebellion the volunteers were paid by law the time of enlistment the same pensions enjoyed by the regular army, \$8 per month for enlisted men for total disability, and not to exceed thirty for officers, and less rates for smaller infirmities.

On account of the abundant legislation along the pensioning subject, most cases of great hardship, the old rates of pensions, and the disability of men disabled by the war of the rebellion have of late years been departed from. The gradual lifting up of the disabilities allowed for the various specific disabilities has at last virtually overturned all the regular arrangements.

An instance from a cable gives loss of both hands in 1861, raised from \$8 (or total disability) to \$25, in 1872 to \$31.25, in 1874 to \$50, in 1878 to \$72 and in 1880 to \$100 per month.

Our laws now make a rate of \$8 for total disability, "intermediate rates" of \$12 and \$16, and \$20 for total disability, to perform any manual labor. They give \$20 for a disabled condition requiring the regular aid of another person, and if this amount was asked for before June 16, 1880, it was increased to \$25; but those who have filed their claims since receive but \$20 a month.

There are 1,370 special cases granting pensions to persons not entitled to pensions under the general law. It is evident that great inequalities and consequent injustice have grown out of attempts to remedy existing specific grades and individual misfortunes. Pensions from the rebellion have already cost upward of \$1,000,000,000.

The Pension Bureau and its agencies aggregate over 4,000 employees under a Commissioner, and the expenses for 1888 were \$3,392,324.67.

Pensions paid that year amounted to \$92,028,280.25, 21 per cent. of the entire expenditures of the government.

The classes entitled to pensions are: 1. Invalid pensioners. 2. Widows. 3. Dependents. 4. Service pensioners of war of 1812 and Mexican war.

It has been the intention, without regard to party division, to be liberal as practicable with the nation's defenders.

Some of the causes of irregularities and injustices have been given. A commission of seven members or more of the wisest and best men of great legal and judicial experience is suggested to revise and codify all pension legislation and regulations and to draw such appropriate bills as would embody the evident intention of the nation to be submitted for re-view by Congress and the Executive.

A general service pension is not yet authorized. The requisite sum would create public discontent.

Fifty years from the close of the war, 1915, is suggested as a date that the nation could well celebrate a jubilee and bestow on every survivor of the army which redeemed it a reasonable and honorable pension.

Attempts at funds are of course made. Temptations are great to use every effort to secure remitting and most speedy action. It is hard to say where enterprise ends and avarice begins. Delays of from two to nine years in the granting of claims which have been finally allowed, and that the number of unadjudicated claims has been increasing each year, shows either too small a force or wrong methods of organization and work.

"Circumlocution," passing a paper through unnecessary hands, grows up in some old government offices, and we must depend on the government to be more responsible to obtain effective work. Some cases of waiting are very sad, but organizations of veterans endeavor to take care of comrades or widows.

The pension law tends to itself as liberally as possible. It requires complete and careful evidence and at the same time they should be so simplified that an expert be not required to understand and interpret them to a claimant, nor an attorney to plead for him with the bureau for the highest of several rates possible, under different interpretations of the law.

Agreeing fully with all who are interested in pensions to extend to care those who willfully deserted the service or shirked their duty by any sort of contrivance, I have in this paper called upon our comrades, as in the war, for the highest motives of patriotism.

Soldiers in any country have been more highly commended for their spirit of self-sacrifice and supreme devotion. Let no

subsequent wrangling, self-seeking or any thing akin to haggling be even allowed to soil the soldier's pure conscience.

Believing much to be the general feeling among the survivors of our last war I am confident of the happy settlement of every vexed problem that now disturbs or concerns us.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

How Iowa Was Carried.
CONCLUSIONS A FARMER ARRIVED AT AFTER SOME SOUND THINKING.

He sat in the door at noonday, lonely and gloom and sad; brooding over the price of his corn crop and figuring how much he had. He had worked from early springtime, early and late and hard, and now he was counting his seeds and figuring out his reward. He figured that it took two acres to buy his two boys new boots; and two acres more on top of this to fit them out with new suits. To buy his wife a protected dress took one hundred bushels more; while five acres went in a safe lamp for the survivors on the floor. His taxes and his property was counting his seeds and figuring out his reward.

After the war of the Revolution, invalid pensions of \$5 a month for total disability were paid to enlisted men, with half pay to officers disabled to the same extent.

Thirty-five years after the close of the war a service pension was granted to the indigent of \$20 per month to officers and \$8 to enlisted men.

The pension law of 1812 was amended in 1815, and the pension of \$5 a month for total disability was raised to \$10 a month.

Two years later, or forty-nine years after the war, this pension was extended to all survivors who had served to the end of the war—the highest pay not to exceed that of a captain.

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